

## **VUS 2-3 COLONIAL PERIOD**

Who discovered the Americas? **Christopher Columbus**

The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called the **Columbian Exchange**

Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America **Jamestown**

Jamestown was settled by what company? **Va. Company of London**

The Va. Company of London is what type of company? **Joint stock**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Puritans and Pilgrims**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement? **Economic opportunity**

What was the first representative body in North America? **VA. House of Burgesses**

What is it called today? **General Assembly**

English nobility who received large land grants? **Cavaliers**

Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as? **Indentured servants**

Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans? **France**

The first Africans brought to Jamestown worked on? **Tobacco plantations**

Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by? **Family status, money, land ownership**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Pilgrims and Puritans**

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What was the first set of laws called in the New England Colonies-**Mayflower Compact**

It created a **covenant** community.

They decided laws in **town meetings**

Social status in the New England colonies was determined by? **Religious standing**

The colony of Rhode Island was founded for what reason? **Religious freedom**

Who founded Rhode Island? **Roger Williams**

Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance? **Middle Colonies**

What person and group settled Pennsylvania-**William Penn Quakers**

What European country controlled New York first-**The Dutch**

The Middle Colonies political systems reflected- the **Rights** of Englishmen

Which regions economy was dependent on:

fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, manufacturing, and small scale subsistence

farming? **FSMLS- New England**

shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading? **Middle**

plantations and small scale farming? **South**

What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting? **Appalachian foothills**

A \_\_\_\_ is grown strictly for money? **Cash Crop**

What was the first set of laws for the New England Colonies and what did it create?

**The Mayflower Compact, covenant community**

What was the journey called on the Triangular Trade Route from Africa to the Americas?

**The Middle Passage**

What were the 3 labor systems in the South primarily? **Indentured servitude,**

**Headright System, and Slavery.**

**Slavery and Indentured servants were in all the colonies.**

## **VUS 4 REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD**

The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian

mountains following the? **French and Indian War**

The French and Indian War increased migration into the **Ohio River Valley Territory**.

This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains: **Proclamation of 1763**

The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over: **taxation**.

This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies: **Common Sense**

The idea of natural rights of life liberty and property: **John Locke**

He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel:

**Social Contract**

Wrote *Common Sense*? **Thomas Paine**

This document contains "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" **Declaration of Independence**.

It was written by: **Thomas Jefferson**

Those for independence from England: **Patriots**.

Those against independence from England: **Loyalists**

"Give me liberty or give me Death": **Patrick Henry**

Leader of Colonial forces: **George Washington**.

Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French: **Benjamin Franklin**

Aided by the French the Americans won the Revolution with the British surrender at: **Yorktown**.

Turning Point Battle-**Saratoga**

## **VUS 5 THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT**

What was the first American attempt at government? **Articles of Confederation**

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

**Weak national government**

**No power to tax**

**Could not control interstate trade**

**No common currency**

What event showed the weakness of the AOC?-**Shays' Rebellion**

## **VUS 5 CONSTITUTION**

Opposed strong national government: **Anti-Federalists**

Supported strong national government: **Federalists**

This compromise of the two plans balanced the power between the large and small states: **Great Compromise**

This compromise decided the issue of slavery with regard to representation: **3/5ths**

Type of government created by the Constitution: **Federal**

Father of the Constitution: **James Madison**

Presided over the Constitutional convention: **George Washington**

Wrote the Bill of Rights: **James Madison**

Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights: **George Mason**

This abolished the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state:

**Va. Statute of Religious Freedom**

Supreme Court Decision-judicial review-**Marbury v. Madison**

Supreme Court Decision-implied powers-**McCullough v. Maryland**

Supreme Court Decision-federal power over state power-commerce clause-**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Decisions under this Supreme Court justice strengthened the power of the federal government-**John Marshall**

## **VUS 5 RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION**

The three writers of the *Federalist Papers* and major supporters of the Federalists:

**James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton**

### **VUS 6 EARLY GOVERNMENT and WESTWARD EXPANSION**

The Democratic-Republicans were led by: **Thomas Jefferson**.

Describe supporters of the Democratic - Republican Party: **Farmers and artisans from the South**

This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States: **Louisiana Purchase**

The exploration of this purchase: **Lewis and Clark**

Served as translator and guide on this voyage: **Sacajawea**

The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory:

### **Manifest Destiny**

US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where: **California, New Mexico and Utah Territory**

The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from: **Mexico**-following a battle in which all the men died there-**Alamo**

The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma:

### **Trail of Tears**

This was the President-**Andrew Jackson** and act-**Indian Removal Act**-which moved the Indians

A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from: **Mexico, China and Ireland**

The War of 1812 was fought against the: **British**

The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into: **Florida**

The US and Britain jointly occupied this area after the War of 1812-**Oregon Territory**

A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called: **Aristocracy**

The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party: **Spoils System**

Who was the first President to use this as indicated by the picture of him riding a pig?

### **Andrew Jackson**

What was the Bank of the U.S.? **Federal money and rich people's money were put in the bank. Was seen as a tool of the rich.**

Why did Jackson oppose the bank? **He felt it was a tool of the rich.**

What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote? **Property qualifications**

Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Who wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves:

### **William Lloyd Garrison**

Led slave revolt in Southampton county, Virginia: **Nat Turner**

Former slave who became a leading abolitionist: **Frederick Douglass**

What 2 parties emerged after the Federalist Party disappeared? **KNOW NOTHINGS AND WHIGS**

### **VUS 6 SLAVERY ISSUES**

Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line: **Missouri Compromise**

Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state: **California**

What were the other provisions of the Compromise?

### **Popular Sovereignty and Fugitive Slave act**

To allow the people in new states to decide its laws including whether to allow slavery or not: **Popular Sovereignty**

Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: **Popular sovereignty, birth of Republican Party**

Which territory had a civil war over slavery? **Kansas**